

FEAR "AFTER THE WAR" COMPETITION.

Washington, Oct. 4. (Special Correspondence)—From all parts of the country comes increasing evidence that men engaged in productive industry are taking deep interest in conditions that will exist "after the war," and that they are not at all satisfied with economic situation as affected by tariff legislation.

Instead of being destroyed, European industries have been developed by the war, except in the very limited territory over which the contending armies have battled. Every European factory has been working full time and has increased its capacity in the effort to supply demands. When war demands have ceased, the factories will still be in condition to turn out maximum quantities of goods, and the supply must be marketed to a large extent in other countries. Naturally, America will be the most promising market, for this country will have the money to spend American producers can see no way of avoiding a flood of foreign products, with the protective tariff bars let down.

Unfortunately, a large portion of the press of the country has felt under the necessity of suppressing the facts of the situation, as a matter of political expediency. Democratic editors naturally feel, and with good reason, that if they acknowledged that the present unparalleled demand for our products is due to the war, the admission would discredit the claim that the Wilson administration has brought the greatest era of prosperity the country has ever known. For partisan reasons, therefore, they conceal the facts as to the character of our foreign trade, and the protective effect of the war.

But the careful business men of the country whose success depends upon their studying fundamental economic conditions, are not overlooking realities. They know that the stream of foreign products flowing into this country was steadily increasing up to the outbreak of the war, and the outflow of exports was just as steadily decreasing. They know that the turn came immediately after the declaration of war, and that our chief exports since that time have been commodities needed for the support of armies in the field. They know that when millions of men were taken from the field and factory to go to the front, other millions of men, women and children took their places in productive industry, and that when the soldiers return to their homes, the productive capacity will be the greatest in its history. They know that Europe's necessities will force her to sell products at any price that can be obtained in order to realize upon them the money with which to pay national and commercial debts.

With these facts clearly in their minds, American business men are apprehensive as to the serious results that will follow the signing of a peace treaty, when all Europe will throw a surplus of commodities upon our market, taking away American money and throwing American labor out of employment. Actuated by the same cautious care employed in their private business, these men want adequate provision made to protect our industries from the flood of foreign products. They realize that there is no hope whatever that the democratic party will abandon its long-established principle of free trade, and, therefore, they are turning in steadily increasing numbers to the support of the party which stands today, as it has always stood, for "America First."

Speaking of the Adamson wage-increase law, a democratic editor says that Hughes is indignant "because the trainmen got shorter hours." But the law does not establish a shorter day. It makes no such pretension. The railroad trainmen do not claim that it does. They did not ask for an eight-hour day. All they asked and all the law gave was compensation at the rate for a ten-hour day but computed on an eight-hour day. If they work ten hours, they get paid for two hours of over time. There is absolutely nothing in the law that prohibits their working ten hours. So the pretension that the law "makes passenger traffic safer," is a pure fabrication.

Democratic campaign managers are trying to evade the charge that under democratic administrations the control of the important committees is in the hands of members from the south. They acknowledge that the important chairmanships are held by southern members, but assert that a majority of the members are northerners. They are silent on the fact that a safe majority of each important committee is democratic and that a majority of the democratic members are from the south, so that by holding a demo-

cratic conference first, and binding the democratic membership, they can control the entire committee. Take, for instance, the house committee on rules, which holds almost absolute control over the vital question whether any important bill shall have consideration at all. That committee has eleven members, of whom seven are democratic and four republicans. The seven democrats are from Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi and New York—Five from the South and two from the North. Manifestly, the two members, in a conference, cannot outvote the five. And so it is with other committees of almost as great importance.

The "pitiless publicity" which Wilson promised should mark his administration has been developed—but it is Hughes and his republican associates who are bringing out the facts and not Wilson and his managers.

Imports to the United States from the United Kingdom during the first seven months of 1915 totaled \$143,000,000; for the first seven months of 1916, ended July, \$196,000,000, an increase of 37 per cent. For the first seven months of 1913, which was under the republican tariff law, they totaled \$155,000,000, or \$41,000,000 less than during the war period, with John Bull going down in his jeans for \$30,000,000 every fighting day. This seems to be the best answer that can be given to the hop-headed droolings that emanate from Secretary McAdoo and his free-trade fraternity. There was a time when we thought that, at least, the war would serve the purpose of a protective tariff until we could purge the country of a sleep-sodden democracy and a chief magistrate who poses as the president of humanity, U. S. A. not included, but the Wilson-Underwood law will not even permit that. The speakers' bureau of the democratic committee on unadulterated bunk had better call off these stump-speilers who are trying to convince the public that Great Britain, France, etc., are too used up to compete with us. Eliminating the central powers from consideration, the figures show that our imports from Europe January-July, 1915, were \$273,000,000, while for January-July, 1916, they totaled \$384,000,000, a gain of \$111,000,000. If



CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD and SIDNEY GRANT
The New Morosco-Paramount Stars.

Germany and Austria-Hungary could have sunk their teeth into the American market the share left to the American manufacturer would have been still smaller.

LOCAL CHURCH MEMBERS LEARN OF GREAT GROWTH

A report just received from the world's headquarters of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination in Washington, D. C., by members of the local church, tells of the remarkable growth of the denomination in North America during the past year. More than five thousand members were added to the church, and tithes paid by the members amounted to \$1,337,810.20, a gain of \$67,848.11.

"The amount of offerings for foreign missions paid by members in the North American Division Conference during 1915 was \$706,293.59. This is a gain of \$90,727.55 over the amount for the preceding year, or a gain of 14.74 per cent. The grand total contributions received during 1915 were \$2,542,682.99, a gain of \$213,931.11 over the preceding year. This amount constitutes a per capita of \$22.71 for each member in the division. The relation which these three

funds sustain to the grand total contributions is as follows: Tithes, 52.62 per cent; offerings to foreign missions, 27.77 per cent; all other offerings, 19.61 per cent. That is, of every dollar contributed for any branch of this cause, a little over 52 cents is tithes, nearly 28 cents for foreign missions, and a little over 19 cents for other lines of work.

The largest single source of income for foreign missions is that furnished by the Sabbath school department. The contributions for the year were \$332,106.20. This is \$57,164.08 greater than the amount reported for the preceding year, or a gain of 20.70 per cent in the amount of contributions.

The gain in members during the past ten years in the North American division has been 33.15 per cent; the gain in total contributions for all lines of work has been 142.11 per cent. In other words, there has been a gain of about one-third in membership in the ten years; the funds contributed annually are now nearly one and one-half times greater than they were ten years ago. And the amount per capita has almost doubled.

**THESE PIPING TIMES OF PEACE
CARRANZA AND WILSON—THE EXPERTS**



ROGERS, in New York Herald

METRO PICTURES



It isn't the star and it isn't the play - IT IS THE NAME
METRO PICTURES
that guarantees you a fine evening's entertainment.

**Vale Hot Springs
SANITARIUM**
VALE, OREGON

Board, Rooms and Baths.

Massage, Diet, Rest

RHEUMATISM OUR SPECIALTY

DR. THOS. W. THURSTON, Superintendent

**Bailed Hay
First Cutting**

F. S. BAILEY

Telephone 20 N 2

A NEW FLOUR MILL.

The Mildale Milling Co., with the assistance of the farmers of the Brewsey country have made arrangements to install a flour mill at Mildale, and be operative Dec. 1, 1916. It will be all new machinery and the latest roller process. This is a move in the right direction in the development of this country. No better quality of wheat can be raised anywhere than in the DrDewsey country. The Burns and John Day flour mills can bear witness to the fact. For the past 25 years those mills have tested the wheat of this section and have always been eager for more of it. The great distance of hauling to those mills is the only reason the citizens have failed to produce more. There are thousands of acres of idle sage brush lands here that will produce first class winter wheat and this mill means that much added industry to this country. Bless the mill.—Pioneer Sun.

AND JOHNNY GOT HIS.

Here is this week's amusing story from our public school: The school children were subjected to an examination of their eyes. The teacher next day sent a note home with one of the pupils saying that he was "not perfect optically." The following day Johnny brought back a reply to the teacher which read: "The old man whaled Johnny last night and I took a hand at him this morning, and I think you will find him all right now."

A GOOD SHOW COMING.

Cooper Bros. will be with us on Friday, October 6, with many new and novel features and it can truthfully be said to be a good one, presenting so many pleasing high-class original feats, acts and wonders, making it now the best of all tented exhibitions before the public. A grand street review at one p. m. Two exhibitions daily at two and eight o'clock.

**EVERY BODY
KNOWS IT**

When You Wear a
Tailor Made Suit

There is a peculiar distinction in the fit and workmanship which puts it in a class by itself, and the wearer in a class by himself, with other tailor garbed men.

When we make it your suit is made to fit you, and not a wooden dummy. No two forms are exactly alike, hence no suit patterned after a dummy will give you an exact fit, such as you get when we take your individual measurements.

\$20.00 to \$50.00

And anywhere between

COPE THE TAILOR

Opposite Postoffice Phone 105 W

Pure Bred

Improved Chester
White...

H O G S

Some Sinnischell Boars,
5 months old.

Som open Gilts.

Also 2 bred Gilts.

At the right price.

W. H. TUNNEY,
OWNER

At the Oregon Packing Co.